

Application No. 10/733,764
Amendment dated August 10, 2006
Reply to Office Action of April 14, 2006

Docket No.: 31509-199595

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

The title of the application is replaced by the following title:

"Method of Printing Using Partial Curing By UV Light"

First full paragraph on page 2:

Digital printing devices known from the state of the art, at any rate in the case of printing devices which produce coloured print by means of several differently-coloured inks applied one on top of the other, mostly comprise a multitude of print heads arranged in a row. The Inca-Eagle device, for example, comprises 2x4 matrices to which ink of a particular colour is fed. In this design, the arrangement comprising the print heads is moved in one direction (in this document referred to as the X-direction) over the material to be printed, while in the other direction (in this document referred to as the Y-direction), after printing with a print line, the material is advanced, as described using the example of the above-mentioned continuous printer. However, in order to achieve high M²- performance (as many jets as possible, all simultaneous), according to Figures ~~1a to 1d~~ 2a to 2d, printing takes place according to the so-called interlace method both in the X-direction and in the Y-direction, in which interlace method first the droplets are applied such that they do not run into each other but still do not result in a complete print image, and then, after fixing (which prevents running) intermediate droplets are placed. A print-droplet density of 90 to 1200 dpi (droplets per inch, i.e. per 25.4 mm, with a droplet volume of 5 to 150 pl) is typical, which corresponds to a metric value of 70 µm per printing droplet. It is imaginable and indeed usual that the print head rows are laterally adjacent to UV light-sources, which, after the ink has been applied, fix said ink.